

# The Reflector.

Official Paper of City and County.

THE REFLECTOR PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

Is it not about time to call the Fifth district Republican convention?

Kansas never needed a "new deal" so bad as it does on State officers at present.

Mrs. Lease is running her expose on a serial plan in order to increase the gate receipts.

Ingrais grows more sensible as he grows older. He has changed his "not now" candidacy for office to "not at all."

Mrs. Lease worries a great deal about attacks on her virtue. Why does not Mr. Lease take a hand in that kind of warfare?

Uncle Sam is just spoiling for a fight with some nation and the little scrimmage down at Rio Janeiro proves that he will make things hum when he starts in.

Too much attention is paid by the set to the mouthings of irresponsible Pop leaders and too little to the fact that Kansas interest coupons are promptly paid.

Judge Humphrey does not like the Pop ideas and is not afraid to say so. With more men like Mr. Humphrey in it the Democratic party of Kansas would be a formidable power.

The Union Pacific receivers are quick to cut down the salaries of underpaid station agents and section hands but their own modest salaries of \$1500 a month each will not be molested.

Occasionally a Pop paper has a flash of sense. Those that are opposing Charles Robinson for governor are situated that way. Robinson has played his farewell engagement in Kansas politics.

The sugar bounty clause of the McKinley law which has cost the people ten million dollars is knocked out by tariff tinkers because it was a Republican measure. There is no question but that this country has too much politics. It is a very expensive luxury.

The windy screed that Breidenbach puts forth is as dreary and aimless as one of Cleveland's annual messages. No amount of long drawn out trumpeting on the part of the frightened Pop leaders can wake the disintegrating party to its old time life. It is on the downhill road and will fetch up in a good deal worse condition than the "one horse show" next November.

The editorial meeting at Hutchinson is said by the dispatches to have been very enthusiastic but we have not been able to find out how many members of the association were present. The association did one good thing—it elected S. F. Junkin president. He is one of the Kansas editors whose work is worthy of praise. He makes no blow, no bluster, but accomplishes a great deal of careful and capable writing.

If we must have bonds Congress will do well to consider the "popular loan" so-called, with bonds issued in denominations of \$20 each and the amount one person can purchase limited. Such a bond issue would be taken up in a day by the common people and would be by far the best way out of the present difficulty for something must be done to carry the country's finances along until the Republicans get in power again and can straighten things out.

The Osborne County Farmer, by the way one of western Kansas' most ably edited papers, disagrees with our diagnosis of Sixth district politics and says: "Congressman Baker in all probability will not be renominated to succeed himself. A lot of the sweet male things who come three years and six months ago vowed to kill the old man if he was elected and didn't do something, are feeling debilitated politically, and their ranks are growing with each change of the moon. The fact is, the howling dervish element of the Pop party in this district has volatilized. The remaining strength of the party now hinges on the element that knows the outfit has played its last card, but persists in staying with it to spite some members of the old parties."

## Hard Fighting.

The Republican party of Dickinson county has a hard battle before it this year. The time to commence it is now and the best upon which to fight is still backhanded Republicanism. (ABILENE REFLECTOR, Jan. 18, 1894.)

The Republican party has a hard battle before it everywhere. It has ever been. There has been "hard fighting" all along the line and from the beginning. The great principles of civil government can only be maintained and upheld by constant and hard fighting. From the day that the Republican party espoused the cause of the humble and oppressed of this land, it has had to fight the enemies of civil liberty and good government at every step of its grand and unparalleled career.

The Republicans had a hard fight when they drove the minions of the slave oligarchy from the beautiful prairies, and planted the germ of universal liberty on Kansas soil.

It was hard fighting all along the line in 1860 when the Republicans elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States. In was hard fighting from 1861 to 1865 to prevent the Democratic hordes of the south, aided and abetted by the Cleveland-Voorhees-Vallandigham gang of copperheads of the North, from dividing and destroying the Union.

In took hard fighting to strike the manacles from four million of laboring men and women, that they might receive just compensation for their labor, and enjoy the blessings of civil liberty. It was hard fighting for the Republicans at the close of the war, to devise means to pay off a war debt of two and a half billions of dollars, and at the same time build up the industries of the country and provide employment at remunerative wages for the laborer.

It has been a hard fight to build up American industries against the combined opposition of Democracy, Greenbackism and Populism.

It has been a hard fight to keep American wages above the poor pittance dished out to the paupers of Europe, with the millions of free trade Democracy and Populism united in the effort to bring the wages of our laborers down to the level of that of the foreign paupers.

It has been a hard fight to maintain our home market for the benefit of the American people against the bareheaded effort of the importers and free traders to give it to the shoddy manufacturers across the waters.

It has been hard fighting to maintain the public credit against the combined efforts of fiat money cranks and wild cat bank theorists to discredit it.

In Kansas, the Republicans have had hard fighting also. It has been hard fighting to save the good name of our State from the stain of infamy with which the Populists have endeavored to besmear its fair escutcheon.

It has been hard fighting to keep capital in this State against the vicious threats of repudiation made by the Populist leaders.

It was hard fighting last winter to prevent the Populist governor from overthrowing one of the popular branches of the State legislature through a most damnable and fraudulent attempt to thwart the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls.

It is hard fighting to maintain the honor and dignity of a State whose executive department is in the hands of such unscrupulous men as Llewellyn, Osborn, Todd, Ariz, etc.

It is hard fighting to uphold the laws of the State with such an anarchistic and lawless atmosphere prevailing the State capitol as emanates from Llewellyn, Doster, Clemens & Co.

Yes, the Republicans expect it to be a hard fight to drive from power the unscrupulous demagogues who have bobbed to the surface on the recent wave of excitement, and have fastened their poisonous fangs into the very vitals of free and honest government. But the Republicans have been fighting hard the battles of the people for forty years and their many triumphant victories have given them faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of the common people.

## Patrons of Farmers' Produce.

The farmers of Kansas are now realizing the supreme importance to them of the fostering of industries in this country which will furnish employment for those who must buy farm products. Farmers do not sell their farm products to the farmers. They must sell farm products, if at all, to those who are profitably employed in some other occupations. As long as Mr. Carnegie employed five thousand men in his protected industry at Homestead there were five thousand families there who were buying and consuming enough farm products to feed as many people as now reside in Dickinson county, Kansas. They had plenty of money with which to buy these farm products because Mr. Carnegie was able to pay them good wages. He could pay them good wages because he found a market in this country for all these five thousand laborers could produce. When it became known that the Wilson bill would allow the products which these five thousand Homestead employees were producing to come into this country free and destroy the market in which Mr. Carnegie sold his products, Mr. Carnegie, being unable to sell his products, has been compelled to close his shops and these five thousand men are receiving no wages from Mr. Carnegie, and receiving no wages they can not buy the farmers' products. It is true, they must live and must eat but intelligent farmers do not have to be told on how much less the 25,000 people of Dickinson county would get along if by some casualty every dollar of their income should suddenly stop.

The inability of 5,000 idle laborers at Homestead to buy farm products is illustrative of the exact condition in which a million of laboring men and their families have now and will find themselves if the Wilson bill shall become a law and the floodgates be opened up and this country deluged with the products of the pauper labor of foreign countries. Millions of men who were able, under the protective features of the McKinley law, to find employment, earn wages and buy for themselves and families what the farmer had to sell, will find their occupation gone, their wages gone, and they compelled to live from hand to mouth, until they find employment in some other calling at less wages. Farmers, if you want to sell what your farms produce, don't try to destroy the purchasing power of the only class of people to whom you can hope to sell.

## What the Wilson Bill Means.

"If I were certain that wages were higher here I would seek to repeal these laws which make wages higher, and would let wages have their natural place all over the world."

These words were uttered on the floor of the house by John C. Black, who was appointed commissioner of pensions by Grover Cleveland, and who is now a Democratic representative from the State of Illinois. They were spoken in the debate on the Wilson bill. They were intended by Mr. Cleveland's former pension commissioner as an argument for that measure.

Every workman and every workman's wife in America should read and heed this brutal declaration. Every intelligent man and woman in the country knows that wages are at least twice as high here as in England, and many times higher than in Asia.

The purpose of the Wilson bill has never been stated with greater clearness. In striking down the McKinley tariff the Democratic party, under the dictatorship of Grover Cleveland, proposes to "repeal these laws which make wages higher" in the United States. In urging the passage of the Wilson bill the Cleveland Democrats are seeking to "let wages have their natural place all over the world"; to break down the barrier which keeps out the products of European pauper labor and Asiatic coolie labor; to force the wage earners of America to sell their industry and ingenuity in unrestricted competition with impoverished and ignorant Europeans and half naked Asiatics who live as the beasts that perish.

The workmen of this country have reason to think Representative Black for his outspoken brutality. He has revealed to them the full meaning and intent of the Wilson bill, and it will be their own fault if the tide of public sentiment does not rise high enough to sweep into oblivion that infamous measure and the enemies and villains of American labor who are behind it.

There never was any very considerable loss without some little gain. If the Wilson free trade bill passes Congress in its present form it will stimulate foreign production as to create a large demand for labor in Europe and thereby check immigration to this country. The anarchist and socialist among our wild drift back again to the land of their birth—La Jolite Westphalen.

What! Do you wonder through this vale of tears carrying with you the impression that the "anarchist" or "socialist" wants to work? Not much. The more distress and poverty we have the more will the anarchists flourish. The way to get rid of the worst elements of society is by having plenty of employment for all who will work. Guess again, Tom, to find an excuse for the Wilson bill.

When Judge Brewer referred to the dead ex-president as "Mrs. Hayes' husband" he made very ally exhibition of boorishness.

After all the "crowds" have had their say the Republicans of Kansas will go ahead and fix up a ticket to suit themselves.

## The New Book of Chronicles.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1. Now it came to pass in the days when Benjamin, the Republican, ruled the land, certain wise men who were of Benjamin's council, among whom was McKinley of Ohio (a region wherein dwelt many wise men) made many righteous laws inasmuch that Benjamin's subjects grew rich and prosperity overspread the land.

2. And the laborer received gold and silver for his hire, and greenbacks without stint in those days.

3. And the hum of the spindle and the clang of the hammer could be heard day and night, and no one went as hungry or forebored.

4. And the cattle multiplied and the shepherd grew his flocks upon a thousand hills.

5. And the eyes of the inhabitants stuck out with fatness.

6. And the nations of the earth were made to pay tribute to the Americanites on the iron, and steel and fine linen which came in ships of the sea.

7. And many of the demmies of the land was displeased because it enriched the nation, and the people gave honor to McKinley and Blaine who had done this thing. Selah.

8. And Grover, the king, when he was seated on the throne, having great confidence within himself and being filled with envy, spake boldly unto the people, saying:

9. Behold, I will cause a great change to come upon the people, and free trade shall bring us greater prosperity, and the nations of the earth shall not be vexed against us because of a tariff, and gold shall grow as it were on the trees of the forest.

10. And there shall be no more silver shekels among them.

11. And he caused to be discharged all the wise men who had been of Benjamin's council, and the honest men who had sat at the receipt of customs in Gotham and elsewhere, and all the officers who gave out news among the people in those days.

12. And he filled their places with the scalliwags of the land, sons of Belial, men who feared not God, neither heeded they the traditions of the fathers.

13. And fear and distrust fell upon the people, and some said: Behold! the giant is possessed of a devil. Others said: He is Belzebub, the prince of devils.

14. But he heeded them not and went and abode for a time at the Buzzard bay.

15. And a death overspread the land and no man had confidence in the king's decrees.

## COCKRAN'S APPEAL.

The Eloquent New Yorker Predicts Evil of Income Tax.

THINKS IT DECIDEDLY UNJUST.

As He Has Pleaded for the Poor So He Now Pleads for the Rich—He Calls Upon History to Assist Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Yesterday was a field day in the house. Opponents of the income tax had their chance. Messrs. Covert and Bartlett, of New York, and Johnson, of Ohio, all democrats, presented their opposition along with the republicans to the proposition to impose a special tax on wealth. But it remained for Bourke Cockran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse with his eloquence against the measure all the speeches he has ever made in Congress. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

He had hoped that the tariff bill would come to a vote unopposed, undisturbed and free from all danger of embarrassing side issues. He had hoped that the democratic party would first return its attention to the tariff and then to the income tax. But he was disappointed. He had to fight the tariff bill and the income tax bill in the same session.

As I oppose discriminations against the poor, so I oppose discriminations against the rich. If you will not tax the poor, why will you tax the rich? I am not a socialist. I am not a communist. I am not a democrat. I am a Republican. I am a man who believes in the proper thing so far as the law is concerned. I believe in the proper thing so far as the law is concerned. I believe in the proper thing so far as the law is concerned.

It breaks the fundamental principles of democracy at the very root of the government. It is the entering wedge in the shape of retortory logic upon the source of what reason is assigned for bringing forth such a proposition? Why should a harmonious, militant party be plunged into discord by this proposition? It is brought in upon the assumption that the Wilson bill will produce a deficit upon the assumption that the Wilson bill will produce a deficit upon the assumption that the Wilson bill will produce a deficit.

Look at the whole history of the world and the growth of civilization and the decay of nations, and everywhere you will find that where institutions have been created that will preserve property, they have grown, prospered and flourished until they ceased to give security for human industry and then they decayed and fell. Why was it that Burgundy and Aquitaine and Gascony, and even Brittany, each of them more important than the whole of the kingdom of France, were absorbed by the crown? Do you suppose it was on account of the wisdom of the king? Do you suppose it was on account of the wisdom of the king? Do you suppose it was on account of the wisdom of the king?

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## SENATORS ON A GAMMA.

They Generally Favor Energetic Measures with the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Sherman, the senior republican member of the senate committee on foreign relations, expressed great interest in the Brazilian news brought by the Press bulletins. Being requested to express an opinion as to what course was probable in view of the circumstances on the part of the American government, he said:

"As Adm. da Gama is at the head of a band of insurgents and represents no organized government, it will not be necessary to declare war at all, but he and his followers can be treated as pirates. I don't court war," continued the senator, "but when we get into it, I am for fighting it out."

Senator Quay exclaimed: "A war on and no money in the treasury!" and added, "We shall have to protect our interests in Brazilian waters at any rate."

"I hope," said Senator Cullom, "that the American warships will knock them into the deep, blue sea."

Upon reading the dispatches, Senator Gray, of the foreign relations committee, said: "I have great confidence in Benham and his discretion and his nerve. He is a man who has impressed me most favorably. He has a strong and yet kind face and reminds one of Farragut. I am glad he is there, as I am sure he will protect American quarters in the bay."

Senator Sherman, who is a member of the committee on the judiciary, said: "I think the proper thing so far as the law is concerned, is to continue to be such as to command the support of the American people."

## SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

Archbishop Ireland Says He Will Come.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31.—When Archbishop Ireland was shown the dispatch from St. Louis stating he would succeed Mgr. Satolli as papal delegate to this country, he was at first inclined to consider it as too important to deserve serious consideration. But he was assured that the general public would be interested in a definite statement of the subject, he said:

"When Mgr. Satolli shall be recalled he will have a successor and that successor will come from Rome. It is decidedly the policy of the pope that no bishop occupying any see in the United States could be the delegate to this country. The reason is very plain. The pope himself—any bishop—may himself have causes to be adjudicated upon, and no member of the hierarchy could be presumed to be—as a delegate should be—absolutely above all bias, personal or local interest in the decision which should come from the supreme court of the church. This is positive and final, no matter what reports to the contrary may come."

## SCHOOLS OF MISSOURI.

State Superintendent Has Visited a Large Number of Them.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—State Superintendent Wolfe has just returned from an extended tour of school visitation. During the last two months and a half he has visited fifty-four towns, inspecting the schools, briefly addressing the pupils, and speaking to large and representative audiences of citizens at night. His address, "What Shall Be Taught in the Public Schools?" has not only drawn large audiences, but has everywhere elicited most flattering press comments. Such audiences of representative citizens—often 500, 600 and 700—are not only a compliment to his address and to him personally, but speak volumes for Missouri's educational spirit. No higher compliment can be paid a state educationally than for her leading citizens to crowd the largest halls night after night to hear his educational questions discussed. Certainly no state can make a better showing, if indeed any can equal this.

## Victims of the Blizzard.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 31.—A family of immigrants who were on their way to Texas, consisting of two children and father and mother, were traveling in a canvas-covered wagon, and were caught in the recent blizzard while several miles from Clarendon, in the adjoining county to this, and were found by passers-by. A boy about 14 years old and a little girl were found to have been frozen to death, and the father and mother so badly frozen that they will probably die.

## Kansas G. A. R. Encampment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—Bernard Kelly, commander of the Kansas department of the G. A. R., has issued a general order for the thirteenth annual state encampment to be held at Newton, commencing February 24. The railroads of Kansas have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip, and an effort will be made to have the largest attendance in the history of the order in Kansas.

## NEWS NOTES.

Lieut. J. Watson, of the Tenth cavalry, has been detailed agent at the Gray agency in Montana, vice W. P. Wyman, removed.

Da Gama was reported to have surrendered to Adm. Benham, of the United States navy, at Rio on the 30th, but the report lacked confirmation. It was said shots had been exchanged.

## BRYAN'S BELIEF.

The Nebraska Representative Says Income Tax is Just the Thing.

## THE RICH NOT SUFFICIENTLY TAXED.

Men of Little Means Suffer the Most Burdens—Threats of Rich Men to Live Abroad Scarcely Remarkable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After Bourke Cockran's speech against income tax was delivered and when order was restored Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, the champion of the tax, took the floor. In the course of his speech he referred to a recent show-up of 91 per cent of the people of the United States own only about 29 per cent of the total wealth, while the remaining 9 per cent own 71 per cent of the total wealth. The people of the United States who have small incomes pay, on an average, more than 10 per cent of their incomes to support the federal government, while the rich pay a smaller per cent. Why should not this tax be added in order that the burdens may be partially equalized?

"It is objected that this tax will endanger the tariff bill. I am not afraid that any democratic member will refuse to relieve the common people of the heavy burdens placed upon them by the McKinley bill for fear he will impose a light burden by means of an income tax upon those who are amply able to bear it. I protest against the perversion of language which we have witnessed in this chamber. They tell us those who make the load heavier upon those least able to bear it are distributing the burdens of the government with impartial hand, but those who insist that each citizen should pay in proportion to his wealth are blinded by prejudice against the rich. They call that man a statesman whose ear is turned to catch the slightest suggestions of a demagogue. Ward McAllister, the leader of the New York four hundred.

The man who dares to listen to the heart beat of humanity said the other day that the income tax, if adopted, would compel many of the best people of New York to live abroad, where living is cheaper, but while there where will they stay? England taxes incomes more than 2 per cent, Prussia as high as 4 per cent, Switzerland as high as 5 per cent, India as high as 12 per cent, and Austria as high as 20 per cent. But who will expel himself rather than support his government? Who will choose to live under a monarchically even without an income tax rather than live in a republic with a 2 per cent tax? If such there be, let them depart. We can better dispense with their wealth than submit to the contamination of their presence.

At the close of Mr. Bryan's speech he was accorded an ovation rivaling that which had just marked the close of Mr. Cockran's attack on the income tax. The advocates of the tax crowded about the Nebraska member, and for several minutes a long line of members filed up to shake hands with him, while the galleries joined in the repeated rounds of applause coming from the members. There was much larger attendance in the galleries at the night session and a score of the members on the floor.

Mr. Coombs (dem.), of New York, who is one of the democratic opponents of the income tax bill, arraigned that amendment.

Mr. Hendricks (dem.), of New York, also opposed the income tax.

The others who spoke for the bill were: Holman (dem.), of Indiana; Tucker (dem.), of Virginia; De Armoud (dem.), of Missouri; Davis (pop.), of Kansas; and Wheeler (dem.), of Alabama, and those who spoke against, Lucas (rep.), of South Dakota; McClary (rep.), of Minnesota; and Haynes (dem.), of New York.

## SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Serious Events Said to Be Happening at Rio de Janeiro.

BENSON AYLES, Jan. 31.—It is reported here that the situation of affairs at Rio de Janeiro is becoming critical. Heavy firing is reported, and it is said that the United States war vessels have been engaged, with the result that Adm. da Gama is said, by one report, to have surrendered, and according to another report to have withdrawn his ships from the immediate neighborhood of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

These sensational reports are not yet confirmed, but there seems to be no doubt that serious events are happening at Rio de Janeiro, and that the American admiral has taken energetic steps to protect American interests.

As this dispatch is sent a report reaches here that Adm. da Gama is a prisoner in the hands of President Peixoto. It is also rumored that the insurgent man-of-war fired upon the American fleet, and that the latter returned the shots.

Blaze at Knob Noster.

SEDALE, Mo., Jan. 31.—The residence of Dr. O. P. Kernodle, at Knob Noster, was seriously destroyed by fire at midnight. The doctor was awakened during the night by plaster falling upon his bed. The upper part of the house was in flames and he had barely time to save his wife and two children from cremation. The loss on dwelling and contents was \$3,000; insurance, \$600.

Census Men Let Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The reduction in the force of the census bureau is being rapidly carried out. Employees are being almost daily dropped from the rolls and long lists of recommendations for dismissals were submitted by Superintendent Wright to Secretary Smith.

The patent on the famous electric telephone invention of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, of Boston, expired on the 30th.

The Leavenworth Reimburse.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—B. F. Fifield, of Vermont, has filed application in the United States court here for a receiver for the Delmonico hotel at Leavenworth. The petition says that the plaintiff loaned \$8,000 on the property in 1889 to Thomas Delmonico, the proprietor. The interest is at default.

One of the largest tanks of the Davis oil tanks exploded at Brooklyn, and the fire which followed destroyed \$50,000 damage to the company's plant. Three men were seriously, but not fatally, hurt.